ANNUAL REPORT

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ON THE

POLICE OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY

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FOR THE YEAR 1918.

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No. 8688—7 of 1919.

From

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esq., O.B.E.,
Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 13th August 1919.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report of the City of Bombay for the year 1918.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th January 1886, I forwarded the report to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and submit, for the information of Government, a copy of his reply No. 4168, dated the 9th August 1919. The information asked for in paragraph 2 of the Chief Presidency Mogistrate's letter is being furnished to him separately.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
F. C. GRIFFITH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

No. 4168 of 1919.

From

A. H. S. ASTON, Esq.,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court,
Bombay, 9th August 1919.

Sir,

I have the honour to return your report to Government for the year 1918.

I have no remarks to offer except to request you to be so good as to furnish me with particulars of the delay in prosecutions of chauffeurs referred to in paragraph 34.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

No. 8689—7 of 1919.

From

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esq., O.B.E.,

Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

J. CRERAR, Esq., C.I.E., M.A. (Ed.), I. C. S.,

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 13th August 1919.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1918, with the usual statements as appendices.

2. The office of the Commissioner of Police was held by Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, C.I.E., M.V.O., throughout the year.

I was in charge of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., from the beginning of the year to the 6th August and again from the 17th September to the close of the year. During my absence on six weeks' privilege leave, Mr. F. A. M. Vincent held charge of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., in addition to his own duties.

Mr. O. A. Harker held the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions, throughout the year.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port was held by Mr. G. S. Wilson till the 12th January, when he was obliged to proceed on leave on account of ill-health. From the 13th January to the 31st March, Mr. Harker held charge of this appointment in addition to his own duties. Mr. F. E. Sharp took over the duties of the appointment on the 1st April and continued in it to the close of the year.

I give below a list of the Police Divisions of the City, showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division—Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.

B ,, —Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri.

C ,, —Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaon, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Gamdevi.

D ,, —Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamatipura, New Nagpada, Mahalaxmi and Jacob Circle.

E ,, —Parel and Matunga.

F ,, —Mahim and Worli.

G ,, —His Majesty's Government Dockyard.

H & I ,, —Bombay Harbour and Docks.

L ,, —Head Quarters—Armed and Unarmed Police.

M ,, —Mounted Police.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 86,155 against 73,994 in 1917 and 72,535 in 1916. The sub-joined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1917 and 1918 :—

Reported Crime—Cognizable, non-cognizable.

	1917.					1918.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.			Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I	75	3	78	69	147	87	2	89	40	129
„ II	720	27	747	..	747	665	57	722	..	722
„ III	1,387	2	1,389	2	1,391	1,364	2	1,366	1	1,367
„ IV	86	48	134	3,245	3,379	112	33	145	3,562	3,707
„ V	6,994	221	7,215	93	7,308	7,548	246	7,794	58	7,852
Total	9,262	301	9,563	3,409	12,972	9,776	340	10,116	3,661	13,777
Class VI	41,977	7,276	49,253	11,769	61,022	54,428	6,305	60,733	11,645	72,378
Grand total	51,239	7,577	58,816	15,178	73,994	64,204	6,645	70,849	15,306	86,155

The total increase amounts to 12,161 as against a total increase of 1,459 cases in 1917 over the figures of 1916. The bulk of the increase falls under Class VI cognizable (Police), the balance being accounted for by Classes I to V.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year was 64,204 against 51,239 in 1917 and 50,783 in 1916.

Statement A, Part I, Police cognizable cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V), there were 9,776 cases against 9,262 in 1917 and 8,840 in 1916.

Under Class VI, 54,428 cases were reported against 41,977 in 1917 and 41,943 in 1916.

5. Including 418 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 27 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 64,649 cases for disposal during the year under report against 51,787 in 1917 and 51,112 in 1916.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

Of the total cases for disposal, 10,100 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V), and 54,549 under Class VI.

There is an increase on the whole of 25 per cent., as against an increase of one per cent. in the previous year. The increase in Indian Penal Code cases works out at 5 per cent. while the increase in Local Acts cases (Class VI) is nearly 30 per cent. Last year the increase in Indian Penal Code cases was 5 per cent., while there was practically no increase in Local Act cases. A scrutiny of the Divisional figures relating to crime under the Indian Penal Code discloses a rise in the B, E, F, G and I Divisions, the last named Division heading the list with an increase of 169 cases. Crime in the C and D Divisions has remained stationary. The A and H Divisions on the other hand recorded a decrease.

The general rise may be attributed to various causes. In the B Division, it is partly due to better registration, the Dongri and Pydhony Police Stations having commenced working on the lines laid down by the reorganization. The large influx of famine immigrants and the temporary absence from Bombay of the merchant population during an epidemic were also responsible for an appreciable increase in the number of thefts. The rise in the E and F Divisions is mainly due to the food riots. In the G Division it is primarily due to the large number of workmen employed in the Dockyard. In the I Division, the rise is due chiefly to the many cases of petty thefts of grain registered. This form of crime was exceptionally common owing to the general scarcity that prevailed while large stocks of grain were imported into Bombay, affording ample opportunities for pilfering. Women especially were great offenders in this respect. The addi-

tional strength of Police which it was found possible to put into the Docks during the course of the year was undoubtedly another reason for more cases being dealt with.

The increase in Local Act cases is very marked. The A, B, C, D and I Divisions are responsible for the bulk of this increase. The rise is, in a large measure, the result of the special attention which was paid by the Police to the clearing of obstructions on the footpaths by squatters and shopkeepers and to the systematic attempt made to check the beggar nuisance. The increase in the I Division is due to a very large number of cases having been picked up by the Police under the provisions of the Public Land Conveyance Act against persons plying for hire without a license or using animals unfit for draught.

Mr. Vincent undertook a detailed survey of the crime statistics of the City covering a period of 17 years. The information thus collected was made the subject of a paper which was read by him at a Departmental lecture at which the Honourable Sir James DuBoulay presided. These statistics brought out the fact that the true incidence of crime had not yet reached its zenith. At the same time it was clearly demonstrated that the steady increase in crime of all classes from 1910—the year of the reorganization—onwards was largely only an apparent increase, due to the introduction of proper reporting and recording Police Stations.

In order to afford relief to the Stipendiary Magistrates, an additional Presidency Magistrate's Court was established at Dadar from 1st March to serve the E and F Divisions and a portion of the D Division.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1918 was 464 against 502 in 1917 and 409 in 1916. Of these, 323 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 141 under Class VI, against 352 and 150 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 79 were declared to be false, as compared with 103 in 1917 and 96 in 1916.

In 12 cases compensation ranging from one Rupee to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 72 per cent.

Pending Police cases.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 802 as against 418 in 1917 and 548 in 1916.

True Police cognizable cases.

8. During the year under report 63,333 Police cases of all classes were classified as true against 50,839 in 1917 and 50,139 in 1916. Of these, 58,083 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 91·71 as compared with 89·84 in 1917 and 89·77 in 1916.

Under the Indian Penal Code, 9,226 cases were classed as true against 8,957 in 1917 and 8,390 in 1916. Of these, 4,907 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 53·18 against 50·74 in 1917 and 48·92 in 1916.

Under Class VI, 54,107 cases were classed as true. Of these, 53,176 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 98·27 against 98·20 in 1917 and 97·97 in 1916.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 97·96.

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

9. The total number of offences of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,415 against 3,516 in 1917 and 3,207 in 1916. The percentage of non-detection works out at 5·2 against 6·78 in 1917 and 6·27 in 1916.

Result of trial by classes.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 88 cases for disposal including one pending from the preceding year against 77 in 1917 and 66 in 1916. Convictions were obtained in 66 cases. The increase appears under the following heads :—

	1917.	1918.
Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	5	11
Other offences against public justice ..	20	31
Rioting	5	32

The food riots in the E and F Divisions are mainly responsible for the rise under the head "Rioting".

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this heading there were 695 cases for disposal, including 28 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 2 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, as compared with 751 in 1917 and 720 in 1916. Convictions were obtained in 343 cases. The decrease occurs under the following heads :—

	1917.	1918.
Grievous hurt	196	163
Kidnapping, etc.	140	82

Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—Including 73 cases pending from the preceding year plus 5 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 1,442 cases for disposal against 1,467 in 1917 and 1,336 in 1916. Convictions were obtained in 307 cases.

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there occurred 113 cases, including one case pending from the previous year, as against 88 in 1917 and 71 in 1916. Of the 113 cases, 50 ended in conviction. The increase falls under the head " wrongful restraint and confinement " as shown below :—

1917	61
1918	91

Disputes between landlords and tenants arising out of the Rent Act account for the bulk of this rise.

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 194 cases pending from the preceding year and 20 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 7,762 cases for disposal as against 7,234 in 1917 and 6,839 in 1916. Convictions were obtained in 4,141 cases. The increase in this class is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1917.	1918.
Theft	5,682	6,188
Receiving stolen property	285	409

Here again the rise is, in a large measure, due to the food riots, the economic situation created by the war and the influx of a large number of famine-stricken immigrants.

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 54,549 cases, inclusive of 121 cases pending from the previous year, as compared with 42,170 cases in 1917 and 42,080 in 1916. Convictions were obtained in 53,176 cases.

Serious Crime.

11. During the year there were 39 cases of murder and attempted murder, including 5 cases pending from the previous year, against 45 in 1917 and 41 in 1916.

Of these, 15 ended in conviction and 8 remained undetected (all infanticide cases), 15 were pending at the end of the year, and in one case the accused was declared to be a lunatic.

There were 9 cases of culpable homicide. Of these, 7 ended in conviction and 2 in acquittal.

One case of infanticide by a mother—a widow—ended in conviction during the year. The motive of the crime was the desire to conceal her shame, the child being illegitimate. She was charged with murder (section 302, Indian Penal Code), but the Magistrate altered the charge to one of exposure of infants (section 318, Indian Penal Code). She was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

I am satisfied that the return of infanticide cases is by no means accurate. This form of crime is undoubtedly rife in the City and it must be recognised that a large number of cases do not come to the notice of the Police. The disposal of the body of a newly born child is an easy matter, particularly since, in the large bulk of cases, the victim is illegitimate and the mother can rely upon the whole-hearted co-operation of her paramour.

It is reasonable to suppose that a certain number of the infants whose dead bodies are not discovered till in an advanced stage of decomposition have been murdered, although an open verdict must be brought in as to the cause of death.

In such cases as do come to the notice of the Police, the chances of detection are infinitesimal for, as a general rule, the body of the child is found in a Municipal dustbin and there is no circumstance to show by whom it has been placed there; it has probably been carried from a distant part of the city by its father.

In dealing with infanticide the Police are faced with a problem that they alone cannot solve, and I am convinced that there will be no material improvement in the lamentable state of affairs until they can rely upon the sustained assistance of a large agency of women volunteers who will make it their business to awaken the public conscience.

An attempt has been made to employ paid female agents for this purpose, but it was found impracticable to engage a sufficiently numerous and heterogeneous staff to be of any appreciable value.

The comparative impunity with which the offence can be committed is a further incentive to infanticide, and we are seriously handicapped by the fact that there is seldom an example which may serve as a deterrent to others.

There is unquestionably scope for the organization, by public-spirited women, of an agency that will keep in touch with all creeds and classes of the community with the special object of checkmating this form of crime.

Sessions cases and persons.

12. The Sessions Court tried 65 cases, against 57 in 1917 and 34 in 1916. Of these, 55 ended in conviction and 8 in acquittal, and in 2 cases the accused died. These cases involved altogether 74 persons, of whom 63 were convicted, 8 were acquitted and 3 died.

13. I subjoin the usual statement, compiled by the Coroner of Bombay, of cases of suicide :—

Europeans.		Native Christians.		Mahomedans		Parsis.		Jews.		Hindus.		Others.		Total.		Grand Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
2	..	3	1	5	2	3	2	..	..	30	26	..	..	43	31	74

During the year the Coroner held 447 inquests as against 446 in 1917 and 402 in 1916; 12 inquests were held on the corpses of Parsis.

The total number of cases in which the Police ordered the disposal of dead bodies in exercise of the powers vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, reached the abnormal figure of 263, as against 79 in 1917 and 130 in 1916. Roadside deaths formed the bulk of these cases. In normal times roadside death cases occur as a rule among the poorest of the poor, beggars and homeless vagrants stranded in the city without relations or friends, but during the epidemics of Influenza and Cholera which visited Bombay in 1918, the Police had to deal with many cases in which it was necessary to establish the identity of the deceased, as the diseases often struck down men and women who were clearly residents of Bombay and whose relations had to be found. This unpleasant duty added heavily to the work of the Police.

The Police of the H and I Divisions after obtaining the Coroner's orders disposed of 52 dead bodies found floating in the sea or washed ashore.

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

14. Including 114 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 54,363, against 41,918 in 1917 and 41,933 in 1916. Of these, 53,026 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts :—

The Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

The Public Land Conveyance Act.

The Gambling Act, and
The Opium Act.

The offences under other Local Acts were comparatively few.

A vigorous campaign was carried on by the Police (notably by the Dock Police) against opium smuggling, as a result of which nearly 300 prosecutions were instituted. Of these nearly 200 cases were detected by the Dock Police.

The Police dealt, during 1918, with 35 cases under the Abkari Act as against 43 in the preceding year. All of these cases, the majority of which were prosecutions for being in illegal possession of cocaine, ended in conviction.

The beggar problem received special attention from the Police. The provisions of sections 121 and 27 (2) of the Bombay City Police Act were made use of, as far as possible, in dealing with local professional beggars; the Police prosecuted 2,321 under the former and deported 116 under the latter section.

A Committee of non-officials has been appointed by Government to consider and formulate proposals for the prevention of professional beggary in the Bombay Presidency (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2020, dated 26th March 1918) and the result of their deliberations is awaited.

Owing to the failure of the rains and the consequent scarcity prevailing in the Presidency, Bombay became, as is usually the case in such circumstances, the happy hunting ground of famine-stricken immigrants. The heavy influx of these immigrants became a menace to the health of the city towards the close of the year, and it was considered advisable to open a Clearing House for famine-stricken immigrants at Chinchpoogly and a Poor House at Chemboor, in the Thana District. Famine-stricken immigrants were collected in the local Clearing House and thence drafted into the Poor House at Chemboor. (*Vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 466, dated 17th January 1919.)

Cognizable Crime direct cases.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 6,645, against 7,577 in 1917 and 7,211 in 1916. Of these, 6,173 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 92·89. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 6,854 of whom 6,210 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

Statement A, Part II, Persons in Police cases.

16. During the year under report 65,873 persons were arrested by the Police, exclusive of 261 under arrest at the close of 1917, as against 52,290 in 1917 and 52,027 in 1916.

Of these, 62,956 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 95·19 against 95·74 in 1917 and 94·87 in 1916. Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Commissioner of Police cancelled 511 bail bonds as compared with 310 in 1917 and 264 in 1916.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 6,878 persons were tried and 5,740 were convicted, giving a percentage of 83·45 as compared with 83·30 in 1917 and 80·70 in 1916.

Under Class VI, 58,610 persons were tried of whom 57,216 were convicted giving a percentage of 97·62 against 97·63 in 1917 and 97·39 in 1916.

At the close of 1918, 404 persons were awaiting trial, against 261 in 1917 and 306 in 1916.

Statement B, Part I, Non-cognizable cases.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistracy was 15,306, as compared with 15,178 in 1917 and 14,541 in 1916.

With 25 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 15,331, of which 5,998 ended in conviction.

Offences under Special and Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.

The number of offences under Special and Local Laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 10,527, as against 10,805 in 1917 and 10,104 in 1916.

The bulk of these cases fell under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Statement B, Part II, Persons in non-cognizable cases.

18. In these 15,331 non-cognizable cases, 19,397 persons were involved, of whom 6,330 were convicted.

19. The following table shows the various religious divisions to which 92,385 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belonged :—

	Religion.														
	Europeans.		Portuguese and Native Christians.		Hindus.		Mahomedans		Parsis.		Others.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cognizable ...	320	13	931	152	43,583	3,097	22,497	276	333	2	874	30	68,518	3,470	72,988
Non-cognizable ...	125	30	536	268	9,569	751	6,253	836	613	91	321	4	17,417	1,980	19,397
Total ...	445	43	1,467	420	53,132	4,748	28,750	1,112	946	93	1,195	34	85,935	5,450	92,385

Statement C, property stolen and recovered.

20. The total value of the property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 11,99,199 as compared with Rs. 10,79,429 in 1917 and Rs. 7,34,500 in 1916. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 3,62,648, which gives a recovery percentage of 30·24 as compared with 25·06 in 1917 and 49·30 in 1916. Statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

If, as observed in last year's report, the percentage of property recovered under sub-head 1 Theft—(*a*) in conjunction with house breaking and (*c*) other thefts is accepted as a criterion of the efficiency of the Police, then it is satisfactory to note that the efforts of the Police have been much more successful in 1918 than in the previous year, for the percentage under (*a*) has risen from 8·26 in 1917 to 25·16 in 1918, though there was a slight drop under (*c*), *viz.*, from 32·35 to 28·42.

As regards sub-head 2 Robbery (*b*) other robbery and sub-head 3 Criminal breach of trust, though there has been an appreciable drop in the recovery percentage it is interesting to note that the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen has improved from 30·90 to 39·68 under 2 (*b*), the percentage under 3 remaining stationary at 45.

Among the more important cases of recovery of stolen property the following is worthy of mention :—

A cloth merchant of the Mangaldas Cloth Market reported to the Police of the B Division that his shop had been broken into and currency notes valued at Rs. 21,500 stolen from his safe. During the course of the investigation it was found that the safe had been opened by means of a duplicate key, which suggested that the culprit was some person working on the premises. A further inspection led to the discovery of a hole in the roof and of some foot-prints on the roof. The evidence afforded by these foot-prints led to the arrest of the accused who was a servant in the shop. The whole of the property was recovered and the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code.

Criminal Investigation Department.

21. (1) There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department. The services of the special staff of one Inspector and two Head Constables from the North West Frontier Province Police were retained throughout the year. The additional staff of two Inspectors and two Sub-Inspectors was also retained throughout the year owing to the pressure of work arising out of the war.

(2) 90 criminal cases were dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department on their own initiative during the year and the department took part, in close touch with the Divisional Police, in the investigation of all cases of importance or special interest occurring in the City.

(3) Assistance was also rendered on frequent occasions to officers of the mofussil Police and to officers of other Provinces and Presidencies making investigations in Bombay City.

(4) Among the more interesting cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department may be included the following :—

I. *Impersonation of a Military Officer.*—An Anglo-Indian thief and swindler, Terence Patrick Crowley, who had been masquerading in Bombay, Calcutta, Naini-Tal, Delhi and other places as a Lieutenant of the Australian Wireless Squadron, was prosecuted by the Criminal Investigation Department on three charges of cheating by personation.

Crowley while in Bombay openly visited the Brigade Office, and representing himself to be an officer in the Australian Army, drew three sums of Rs. 300, 100 and 70 from time to time as advances on his pay. In October 1917, the Military Authorities became suspicious of his *bona fides* and he was put under close arrest.

He escaped from Military custody on the 5th November 1917 but was re-arrested at Howrah by the Calcutta Police at our instance shortly after.

Crowley maintained to the end that he held a Commission in the Australian Army and stated that he had enlisted in the 5th Australian Infantry at Moree near Sydney and that he had seen active service with his regiment in the Dardanelles.

Enquiries were made in Australia and it was eventually proved that he did not hold a Commission in the Australian Army, and that the regiment referred to by him was never stationed at Moree.

Crowley was prosecuted on two charges under section 420, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment on both charges on the 14th February 1918.

II. *The Ordnance Stores Theft.*—On the 20th November 1918 information was received that a cook in private service in Colaba was selling new 'Gillette Safety Razors' at half price.

The cook was watched quietly and it was ascertained that he was on friendly terms with certain Madrasi Lascars of the Ordnance Department who visited him at frequent intervals. The lascars were watched and it was ascertained that they were employed as watchmen in the Ordnance Transit Depôt, No. 4 Shed, Alexandra Docks, and that they were committing wholesale thefts of Government clothing which they were disposing of to various petty receivers.

On the 23rd December 1918, sufficient evidence having been collected, a havaldar and eight men of the Ordnance Department were taken into custody. Property collectively valued at Rs. 1,117-9-0 was recovered.

All the accused were charged under sections 381 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each on the 3rd February 1919 by the Third Presidency Magistrate.

The cook who disposed of the property for them was also charged under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by the Third Presidency Magistrate on the 3rd February 1919.

III. *A Shop-lifter.*—In the month of January 1918, one Gangaram Ganpat *alias* Gangaram Dhaku was noticed on the race-course in the first enclosure, betting heavily. His movements were watched and, on the 10th February 1918, he was arrested on suspicion in Javeri Bazar. On his person being searched, a diamond ring was found concealed in his cap. During the course of enquiries it came to light that three other diamond and pearl rings had been disposed of by him. The four rings were valued at Rs. 800. Three had been stolen from J. Lemonjian and Company, Medows Street, Fort, and one from the shop of Chaganlal Mansukhlal at Kalbadevi Road, on different dates.

The *modus operandi* of this thief was to visit jewellery shops on the pretext of making purchases and to 'lift' ornaments as opportunity offered.

The accused was charged under section 380, Indian Penal Code, in four different cases and was convicted and sentenced to two years' and ten months' rigorous imprisonment in all.

IV. *A Forged Cheque.*—On the 30th March 1918 a complaint was received from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China of forgery and cheating in respect of Rs. 5,000. It was stated that on the 11th January 1918 a cheque for Rs. 5,000 had been drawn by Gangaram Saiboo and Company in favour of an imaginary person and that the signature of Gangaram Saiboo and Company had been forged and the Chartered Bank thus cheated in respect of this amount.

One Babaji Waman, Maratha, a clerk who was keeping the accounts of Gangaram Saiboo and Company, was arrested. During the course of enquiries it was ascertained that this clerk had torn a blank cheque form out of the cheque book when it was given to him to write up the accounts and had had it filled up in English by his son Yeshwant Babaji, a student studying in the IV Standard in English. He made his son copy the signature of Gangaram Saiboo and Company on the cheque and cashed it himself at the Chartered Bank. He had torn the counterfoil out of the cheque book.

Property valued at Rs. 4,659-12-0 (in notes, gold pieces and ornaments) was recovered.

The accused was charged under sections 381, 467, 114, 471 and 420, Indian Penal Code. He was committed to the Sessions, and was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

V. *Attempted fraud against the Bombay Municipality.*—On receipt of information that fraud was being practised by certain employees of the Road Department, Bombay Municipality, two Municipal Muccadums named (1) Sitaram Govind and (2) Sonoo Pratapji and a contractor agent named (3) Luxman Shamrao were arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department and charged with attempting to cheat the Bombay Municipality. They were placed before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted and sentenced No. 2 to two months' rigorous imprisonment and Nos. 1 and 3 to four months' regorous imprisonment each. An application for revision was made on behalf of the accused. The High Court upheld the conviction.

VI. *Misappropriation by a Bank clerk.*—On receiving information from the Manager of the National Bank of India regarding misappropriation of money from the Bank to the value of Rs. 743-7-0, the Criminal Investigation Department made enquiries and arrested a clerk named D. P. Rodrigues. He was charged and placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate, who convicted and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

VII. *A Forgery and Cheating case.*—In the month of January 1918, a man who gave his name as Mohanlal came to Bombay and, falsely representing to the firm of Padamchand Bhuramal that he was the brother of a client of theirs, obtained Rs. 1,100 from them. He also succeeded in obtaining Rs. 600 from the firm of Padamchand Bhooramal on a forged Hundi which he presented to a firm at Jaipur. On a complaint being made, the Criminal Investigation Department made enquiries and arrested three persons named (1) Narian Ranglal, (2) Bhorilal Kalooram and (3) Ramcoowar Ranglal at Gangapur in Jaipur State. After protracted proceedings the accused were extradited and brought to Bombay. They were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who committed them to the Sessions. They were convicted of forgery and cheating and sentenced as follows :—

No. 1 to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,200, in default one year's rigorous imprisonment.

No. 2 to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

No. 3 to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

VIII. *Recovery of stolen property worth Rs. 1,01,000 belonging to the Maharaja of Vijianagram.*—On receipt of information from Vijianagram, District Vizagapatam, a person named Pandit Shaligram Shiwnallji, a Sardar in the employ of the Maharaja of Vijianagram, was arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department for theft of a pearl necklace and other property collectively valued at

Rs. 1,01,000 (a lakh and a thousand) belonging to the Maharaja. The whole of the property was recovered by the Criminal Investigation Department and the accused was placed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate who transferred the case for trial to the First Class Magistrate of Vijianagram. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

IX. *A Post Office Case.*—On receiving information from the Presidency Post Master, Bombay, regarding a money order fraud, the Criminal Investigation Department made enquiries and arrested one Pandoo Dhakoo Patade, a packer in the General Post Office, for misappropriating various amounts sent by money orders from Field Post Offices. The accused, who had nothing to do with the Money Order Department, used to remove money orders, as opportunity offered, from the racks into which they are placed prior to being sent out for payment, delete the name and address of the payee and substitute a fictitious name and his own address. The money order forms were then replaced in the racks and, in due course, he received payment under his fictitious name of the sums due, in the normal course, the peon being unaware that anything was amiss. The fraud was an exceedingly brazen one. The accused was charged and placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate, who convicted and sentenced him to an aggregate term of 19 months' rigorous imprisonment.

X. *Cases concerning Pathans and Afghans.*—One Mirzarshah, son of Saidangul, a Bangesh Pathan of Sirkikhel, District Kohat, after committing a murder at his native place absconded and came to Bombay. He was traced and arrested here on 16th January 1918 and sent for trial to his district. He was tried by a Jirga and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment.

One Afzal Khan, son of Haider Khan, of Chardara, Ilaqa Kabul, Afghanistan, cheated a Marwari named Devchand Jothaji at Nilsi in Poona District by selling him pieces of gilt brass as genuine gold, thereby wrongfully obtaining Rs. 300 in the month of February 1917, and absconded. Information to that effect was received by the Criminal Investigation Department and verified by the Poona Police. The Pathan, who was in the habit of visiting Bombay, was arrested here on 3rd April 1918 and transferred for trial to Poona where he was convicted and sentenced to 1½ years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 under section 420, Indian Penal Code, on 25th May 1918 by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona.

One Abdulgafur, son of Shahzada of Musa, District Campbellpore, had induced a relative named Abdulmanan to accompany him to Kamoke, District Gujranwalla, where he threw him into a well, thereby causing his death. The motive was to obtain possession of the deceased's estate. After committing the murder he absconded to Bombay where he was arrested on 20th July 1918 and sent for trial to Gujranwalla.

XI. *Forgery of a cheque.*—In November 1918, one Devji Kanji, a servant of Lalji Virji, Share-broker, committed theft of a blank cheque from the cheque book belonging to his master, who had an account with the Eastern Bank of India, Limited. He forged the signature of Lalji Virji and made out the cheque for Rs. 3,200. He obtained the money from the Bank through the instrumentality of a friend named Mangaldas from whom the amount was eventually recovered by the Police. Devji Kanji was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate, who convicted and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment for each of the three offences under sections 381, 471 and 420, Indian Penal Code, the sentences to run concurrently.

XII. *Sovereign Case.*—In August 1918, the Criminal Investigation Department took action over an offence under Rule 21-C of Act IV of 1915 for selling and buying 100 sovereigns for an amount exceeding their face value. One Chhotulal Punamchand Marwari sold 100 sovereigns to Govindram Teckchand. Both were arrested soon after the transaction was complete. They were placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate, who convicted and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each.

(5) Fifty-three plays were scrutinized by the Criminal Investigation Department, of which 40 were passed as unobjectionable and 13 were passed on revision.

(6) Forty-four foreigners were deported from British India from the Port of Bombay under the Foreigners Act, III of 1864, as compared with 14 in 1917. The deportees included :—

Thirty-three Transfrontier Pathans.
Three Indian subjects of Native States.
Three Portuguese subjects.
Three Japanese.
One Greek.
One Persian.

Six aliens, of whom two were Transfrontier Pathans, one a Persian and three Indian subjects of Native States, who had been deported, were traced as having returned to Bombay. They were arrested and dealt with under the provisions of section 4 of the Foreigners Act.

(7) Three applications from foreigners for naturalization as British subjects were received by the Criminal Investigation Department for report as against two in 1917. The applicants included two Portuguese and one Arab.

(8) The Department were instrumental in arranging for the repatriation of a number of persons from Mesopotamia during the year.

(9) The Moharram and Ganpati festivals passed off without incident. As usual, the Criminal Investigation Department were actively engaged in connection with these festivals and kept in close touch with the trend of public opinion and feeling. They scrutinized 362 applications for Ganpati passes as against 377 in 1917.

(10) The Criminal Investigation Department boarded 50 out-going and 51 in-coming vessels during the year, making a total of 101 vessels boarded as against 375 in 1917. A strict examination of the passports of passengers arriving in Bombay was enforced throughout the year.

(11) Two thousand five hundred and twenty applications for passports were received for report by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year as compared with 4,694 in 1917. The enforcement of stricter passport regulations necessitated reference in the case of a large number of applications to their native places. This accordingly involved a considerable increase in the correspondence of the Criminal Investigation Department in this branch. In 12 instances the Police refused to endorse the applications of intending travellers.

(12) The Finger Print Bureau has maintained its efficiency. Six thousand seven hundred and ninety-five slips were received during the year for search, as against 6,909 in 1917. Previous convictions were traced in 1,671 instances as compared with 1,506 in 1917, giving a percentage of 24·59.

The total number of slips on record at the close of the year was 57,398, an increase of 4,285 over the figure at the close of 1917.

In addition to dealing with these slips, the Finger Print Bureau took the finger impressions of 743 candidates for employment as sweepers in the Health Department of the Municipality. The number so examined in 1917 was 476. Of the slips so examined during the year seven were found to be those of persons with convictions standing against them.

The Bureau also recorded the slips of 1,432 beggars, of whom 181 were traced as having been previously convicted of begging and 112 as having been deported during the year.

Expert opinion was given in 104 civil suits, while the prints of 111 applicants for passports were compared.

War.

(13) The war continued to throw heavy additional duties on this Department.

Fifteen German and Austrian females and 4 German and Austrian males were granted passes to travel out of Bombay by rail. Seventeen German and Austrian females arrived in Bombay from upcountry. Twenty-one German and Austrian males visited Bombay. The majority of these enemy aliens arrived under Military escort from internment camps.

A close surveillance was maintained over all out-going and in-coming vessels. Nine thousand five hundred and seventy-six passports were examined.

Two hundred and ninety-six foreigners arrived in Bombay by sea with special permits. The Department reported on the applications of 21 neutral foreigners to leave, or land, in Bombay.

One hundred and thirty-three neutral foreigners arrived in Bombay by sea without permits to land. They travelled on 71 different steamers.

Twenty local firms and 11 individuals were warned at the instance of Government against trading with black-listed firms.

The editors of 19 local newspapers were warned at the instance of Government for having published matter likely to be of assistance to the enemy.

Eight hundred and ninety-seven Asiatic Turkish subjectswere granted passes to travel out of Bombay under police surveillance and 584 arrived in Bombay under similar circumstances.

Three thousand three hundred and forty-seven permits were issued after due examination to travellers proceeding to the Persian Gulf.

A number of political and criminal deportees from Mesopotamia were met, taken over and disposed of in various ways, either being interned or permitted to live under surveillance.

Forty-six persons arriving in Bombay were dealt with under the Ingress into India Ordinance. Of these two arrived from Shanghai, one from Cairo, one from Basrah, two from Gibralter, three from Daresalam, one from Jeddah and 36 from Mesopotamia.

Forty-two were despatched under escort to their native places for disposal by the local authorities and four were interned in Bombay and subsequently released after due enquiry.

Thirty-nine deportees arriving from Mesopotamia were dealt with under the Foreigners Ordinance. Of these, three were Persians, one an Armenian Turkish subject, one a Russian subject, two Turkish subjects and 32 natives of Afghanistan.

One British subject claiming to be a naturalized German subject was interned under the Defence of India Act.

The Department worked in close conjunction with the Pilgrim Department throughout the Pilgrim Season.

The work of the correspondence branch of the Criminal Investigation Department increased during the year under report.

Throughout the year the Department was in close touch with the Brigade Office, with the Postal Censor and with the Supply and Transport Department. Demands for assistance and enquiries were frequent and were met as expeditiously as possible.

Much of the work performed by the Department was of a confidential nature and did not find its way into the Courts or public records.

Preventive Action.

22. During the year 1918, the Police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 109 persons as against 36 in 1917 and 20 in 1916.

In paragraph 22 of his report for 1917, Mr. Vincent stated that he was not satisfied with the number of cases in which preventive action under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code had been taken by the Police. Throughout the year he paid constant attention to this question and the figures quoted above indicate the extent to which the Police were stimulated into activity.

New sub-divisions and buildings.

23. Two more Police Stations, *viz.*, Pydhoni and Dongri, began to work on the modern registering system from the 1st January 1918.

Very little progress was made in the building schemes. Although the Bombay Improvement Trust authorities were ready to spare Rs. 3,15,000 for Police building schemes, the Public Works Department were unable fully to

utilise the allotment for one reason or another. The additional block of Police Lines at the Lamington Road Police Station has reached completion, while the old Maharbauri Police Station has been demolished and the work of laying the foundations of the new buildings has recently been started.

The question of the accommodation of the rank and file of the Police is one demanding serious attention. At the present moment only 1,250, *i.e.*, 33 per cent. of the total strength, are living in Government quarters; the remainder have to find accommodation wherever they can on their fixed house rent allowance. Recent events in Bombay have demonstrated the very unsatisfactory nature of such an arrangement. To quote one instance, in the B Division—one of the most important Divisions from a Police point of view in the City—over 50 per cent. of the constabulary actually working in the area are living 4 to 5 miles away from their work in the north of the island. I need not elaborate the fact that a journey of 10 miles per diem, to and from his work, deprives a man of a considerable portion of his scanty hours of leisure, thus impairing his efficiency and making serious inroads on his time and energies. Apart from the question of discipline and the fact that in times of industrial trouble the Police are actually living in the same buildings as are the very people with whom they have to deal, there is the serious drawback that it is impossible to muster the men at short notice in the case of an emergency. The efficiency of the Force and the maintenance of proper discipline are closely associated with the housing problem, and the present condition of affairs renders it impossible to maintain that degree of efficiency which, particularly at the present time, is essential to the interests of public safety. It will be necessary in the near future to adopt special measures to meet this special need and to provide a special allotment which will enable us to make up lee-way.

Arms Act.

24. The licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year and their distribution are shown in Tables A, B, B (1), B (2) and B (3).

Sixty-two new licenses, covering 116 arms, were granted and forty-four licenses, covering 102 arms, were cancelled. In the latter are included 22 arms belonging to two Bhatia High Priests (one of whom left Bombay with his arms and the other died, his arms being deposited in this office) and 16 arms belonging to a Theatrical Company which left Bombay. At the close of the year there were 485 unexempted persons possessing 816 arms held under 533 licenses.

Of the 41 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and Military stores, five only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bore, *viz.*, three Indian and two European firms; eight including the above deal in rifled arms and ammunition for rifled arms; six in sulphur and lead shot; 10 in sulphur; one in lead shot; four in old arms and the remainder in B. L. and M. L. guns and ammunition.

Two importing firms, not shown in item 9, were licensed temporarily—one for the possession of shot and the other for the possession of sulphur, as their constituents refused to take consignments over.

There is still a shortage of arms and of ammunition for certain weapons.

During the year 1,342 references were made to verify local purchases.

Since the outbreak of war, all persons desiring to purchase arms, ammunition and military stores in Bombay have been required to obtain a permit from the Commissioner of Police before making their purchases. Nine thousand three hundred and eighty-three such permits were issued as against 9,484 in 1917.

A census of arms in possession of exempted persons was taken in the beginning of the year and the returns show that 629 exempted persons possessed 1,130 arms. In the return are included 37 Justices of the Peace and title-holders. The stocks of the various firms were examined periodically and were found to agree with the stock-books kept by the dealers.

Two persons were prosecuted and convicted for offences under the Act.

Table "A".

Serial No.	Description of Licenses.	Number of Licenses granted in 1917.	Number of Licenses granted in 1918.
1	Transport Licenses (VIII, V)	358	307
2	Registered Export Licenses	777	606
3	Export Licenses	279	217
4	Import Licenses	325	218
5	Journey Licenses	140	137
6	Prossession Licenses for arms and ammunition	517	533
7	Possession Licenses (XV)	7	10
8	Possession Licenses for ·303 and ·450 bore ammunition	49	60
9	Permits to public servants	58	55
10	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act)	804	470
11	Dealers' Licenses	42	41
12	Permits for the purchase of arms and ammunition	9,484	9,383
	Total	12,840	12,007

Table "B".

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword Sticks.	Daggers.	Kukri.	Katiars.	Bayonets.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Hindus	12	110	40	13	5	71	11	7	..	..	4	273	148
Parsis	43	71	77	17	6	18	9	8	1	..	..	250	156
Native Christians	7	52	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	64	63
Mahomedans	25	47	23	9	7	46	..	10	..	3	..	170	88
Japanese	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	5
Jews	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Europeans not exempt, etc.	16	16	6	7	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	51	24
Total	104	301	147	47	22	140	21	26	1	3	4	816	485

Table "B (1)".

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword Sticks.	Daggers.	Katiars.	Bayonets.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of new licenses granted.
Hindus	1	6	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	19	14	14
Parsis	2	6	10	1	2	8	..	6	..	..	35	15	15
Native Christians	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	6	6
Mahomedans	5	7	1	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	20	12	12
Japanese	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2
Europeans, not exempt, etc. etc.	10	7	4	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	31	13	13
Total	21	33	19	8	5	17	1	7	1	4	116	62	62

Table "B (2)".

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword Sticks.	Daggers.	Katars.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of cancelled licenses.
Hindus	1	13	5	3	..	14	1	..	..	37	12	12
Parsis	4	4	5	3	1	8	..	6	..	31	8	8
Native Christians	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	8
Mahomedans	6	2	2	1	..	3	..	..	1	15	6	6
Japanese	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4
Europeans not exempt, etc. ..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	6
Total ..	14	29	15	9	2	25	1	6	1	102	44	44

Table "B (3)".

Arms how disposed of.	Arms.	Licenses.
Deposited in Office	20	7
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	29	13
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased license-holders	14	3
Removed to another district (11 left India)	37	20
Exempted on the owner receiving the title of Khan Saheb	2	1
Total ..	102	44

Explosives Act.

Under this Act 357 licenses were issued. They are classified in Table "C" below.

Magazines, places for the manufacture of fire-works and blasting powder, and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

Table "C".

Serial No.	Description of Licenses.	Forms in which Licenses were issued.	Number of Licenses granted. 1917.	1918.
1	Manufacture, possession and sale	A	15	16
2	Possession and sale	B	190	186
3	Possession	C	3	5
4	Possession	F	1	1
5	Licenses in Form "E" (*bona' fide* blasting purpose)	E	105	92
6	Sale	L	2	1
7	General Transport Licenses (*vide* Government Resolution No. 3273 General Department, dated 2nd July 1910)	H	54	43
8	Magazine buildings	J	13	13
	Total ..		383	357

Petroleum Act.

The licenses issued under this Act show an increase of 59 over last year's total licenses granted to private motor owners (Form F for 60 gallons) have decreased by 4, making a total of 41 licensed godowns, and licenses granted for the storage of petrol over 40 gallons number 65, an increase of 18 over last year's figures.

Table "D".

Serial No.	Description of Licenses.	Number of Licenses granted in	
		1917.	1918.
1	General import licenses	8	7
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum	8	26
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum	9	12
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum	....	1
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum	3	3
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum	47	65
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum	....	1
8	Possession and transport (motor owners) licenses	45	41
9	Carbide of calcium possession and transport licenses	18	41
	Total ..	138	197

Poisons Act.

Thirty-seven licenses under the Poisons Act were granted. The stock and sale books kept by the licensees have been carefully maintained.

Motor Vehicles Act.

Three hundred and eighty-three motor vehicles were registered during the year as compared with 793 in 1917 and 1,037 in 1916; out of this number, 148 were vehicles of American manufacture.

The number of motor vehicles registered in Bombay up to the end of 1918 was 6,912, of which 229 were heavy motor vehicles and 14 cars which had been registered at other centres and re-registered in Bombay free of fee. Out of this number it is computed that about 3,138 motor cars and cycles and 176 lorries were running in Bombay. This total does not include 81 military motor vehicles registered by the Military Authorities.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed throughout the year was 5,132.

There were 259 vehicles licensed to ply for hire, a decrease of 44 since 1917. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October and have, on the whole, been maintained at a high standard of effeiency and comfort. Three hundred and twenty-nine licenses to drive motor vehicles plying for hire were issued during the year. The meters fitted to these cars received special attention from the Department throughout the year, with the result that no complaint of overcharging was received from the public.

Fatal and other accidents in connection with motor traffic totalled 866. This figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons, for instance, collisions, damage to property, etc. Of this number, 94 accidents or 10·8 per cent. were due to the fault of the driver. There were altogether 385 persons injured, including 39 fatal cases. Of the latter 28 were due to the fault of the pedestrian, 8 to the fault of the driver, and 3 were doubtful.

Of the fatal accidents, 13 occurred between 7 a.m. and midday, 7 between midday and 5 p.m., and 19 between 5 p.m. and midnight. In 16 cases the victims were children under 12 years, in 7 cases they were between 40 and 50 years and in 6 cases they were over 60 years.

An Inspector of the Motor Vehicles Department proceeded monthly to Poona and Talegaon to examine motor vehicles and to test drivers, and to Satara whenever required by the District Magistrate.

There were 321 prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act, of which 269 ended in convictions. In addition, 709 persons were warned by this Office for various offences under the Act and 22 public driving licenses were suspended.

Table "E".

Serial No.		1917.	1918.
1	Number of vehicles registered (1918)	798	383
2	Total number of vehicles registered since 1905	6,269	6,669
3	Cars previously registered in other countries and re-registered free of fee ..	31	14
4	Total number of heavy motor vehicles registered since 1905	213	229
5	Approximate number of motor vehicles in Bombay	4,106	3,138
6	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay	166	176
7	General numbers in Bombay City	25	27
8	Number of transfers effected	1,414	1,595
9	Number of vehicles licensed to ply for hire	303	259
10	Number of motor driving licenses issued	4,811	5,132
11	Number of temporary motor driving licenses issued	2,031	1,769
12	Number of accidents including fatal	862	866
13	Number of fatal accidents	31	39
14	Number of prosecutions	335	321
15	Number of convictions	295	269
16	Number of cases acquitted	36	49
17	Number of cases withdrawn	2	2
18	Number of cases struck out	....	1
19	Number of public motor car licenses issued	335	329
20	Number of motor drivers warned by the Head Office for minor offences ..	645	700
21	Number of public motor driving licenses suspended by Head Office ..	63	22
22	Number of cars broken up or removed out of Presidency	823	727

Tram Cars.

Table "F" gives details of the accidents to passengers, pedestrians and other vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars. The number of accidents shows an increase as compared with the figures of 1917 and the number of fatal accidents was nearly doubled. The increase in the number of accidents is very largely due to increased mileage. The mileage covered increased by nearly 53,000 miles. The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Girgaum Road ..	36	Bhendi Bazar ..	16
Byculla	24	Duncan Road ..	13
Hornby Road ..	22	Parel Road ..	12
Kalbadevi Road ..	16	Esplanade	12

Table "F".

Number of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed.						Total.
			Passengers.		Pedestrians.	In collision with			
	1917.	1918.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight accidents ..	209	288	88	18	139	4	8	46	303
Serious accidents ..	21	15							
Fatal accidents	8	15	3	1	8	1	..	2	15
Total for 1918 ..	..	318	91	19	147	5	8	48	318
Total for 1917 ..	238	..	57	24	108	9	9	31	238

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

	Bogie.	Single.	Two-car trams.	Mileage.
1917	100	50	40	5,338,865
1918	100	50	40	5,866,509

Theatres.

Licenses were renewed in the case of 12 Theatres and 7 Cinemas.

Two new Cinema Theatres, the "Majestic" and the "Precious," were opened and one was still under construction at the close of the year.

Before licenses were granted or renewed, inspections were carried out by the Theatre Staff of my office as well as by the Electrical Engineer to Government.

the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, Municipal and Improvement Trust Engineers and the Telephone Company. Theatres were efficiently equipped against fire, had the requisite number of exits and a water supply capable of keeping a fire under control until the arrival of the Fire Brigade.

Three Circuses visited Bombay during the year.

Two hundred and thirteen performance licenses were issued.

The inspection of films was also undertaken by the Theatre Department and Cinema Proprietors and Importers freely consulted the Department.

Pilgrims.

25. During the year under report 1,313 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjas. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj season has been submitted to Government.

Fires.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1918 was 313 and the aggregate amount of the estimated loss of property was Rs. 36,48,414. The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires	290
Value of property lost	21,39,109

The increase from 21 to 36 lakhs is principally due to the large cotton fire at Prince's Dock in November which was responsible for 15 lakhs and to other large fires in the same month. The Colaba Cotton Green escaped with comparatively little damage.

Statement D, Police Establishment.

27. The following additional staff was sanctioned during the year : 5 Head Constables and 175 Constables for the Dock Police (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1887, dated 20th March 1918), 2 Constables for the Small Causes Court (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3381, dated 14th May 1918), two Head Constables and 14 Constables for the Mint Guard (*vide* Government Order, Financial Department, No. 3056, dated 8th August 1918), and one temporary Sergeant for the Government Dockyard (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4939, dated 26th July 1918).

The strength of the Sanitary Police remained the same as last year.

The population of the City according to the census of 1911 is 979,445 and the proportion of crime to population stands at 1 to 15·34 as compared with 1 to 19·09 in 1917 and 1 to 19·53 in 1916.

Taking the population of the City to be not less than 1,100,000 as estimated by the Municipal Commissioner last year, the proportion of crime to population would stand at 1 to 17·23.

The proportion of true crime to each Police unit stands at 19·59 as compared with 16·76 in 1917 and 16·67 in 1916.

Armament, Statement E.

28. Sixteen Muskets were obtained from the Arsenal for the additional Mint Guard sanctioned in Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3056, dated 8th August 1918.

Punishments and Rewards.

29. During the year 119 officers and men were punished as compared with 229 in 1917 and 342 in 1916.

The details are as follows :—

Departmental ..	93
Judicial ..	9
Dismissed ..	17
Total ..	119

Of the total number punished, one was a European and 118 were Indians. Most of the punishments inflicted were of a minor character for small misdemeanours. In all serious cases which were not tried judicially, regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*) By the issue of Good Service Tickets	..	1,091
(*b*) By grant of silver stripes	..	2
(*c*) By grant of two stripes	..	48
(*d*) By grant of one stripe	..	48
(*e*) By the Abkari Department	..	78
(*f*) By the Magistrates	..	27
(*g*) By the Commissioner of Police	..	459
(*h*) Otherwise rewarded	..	174
(*i*) By special promotion	..	5
Total	..	1,932

The men mentioned under (*g*) received small pecuniary rewards for exceptionally good or plucky work; while those under (*h*) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The reduction in the number of punishments and the increase in the number of rewards is a healthy sign of improvement in the discipline and morale of the Force.

The King's Police Medal was awarded on the 1st January 1918 to Mr. G. S. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, and to Mr. P. Sullivan, Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

The title of Khan Saheb was conferred during the year upon the following officers :—

Mr. Abdulla Ahmed Moulvi, Protector of Pilgrims.

Mr. Haji Bahuddin Shaikh, Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department.

Education.

30. Exclusive of Europeans, the number of officers who can read and write stands at 88 as against 72 in the previous year; of these, 58 are literate in English as against 52 last year. Literate Head Constables and Constables number 1,054 as against 872 in 1917; 124 of these have a knowledge of English as against 125 in the preceding year.

The Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail Sobani Free Night School was attended by 9 Moslem Constables.

A new departure of far-reaching importance was entered upon from the 1st June. The Head Quarter English School was closed and in its place a Head Quarter Training School was instituted, the effect of which is to teach every recruit the 1st book of Marathi and to give him a working knowledge of law and Police duties before he is sent out to a Police Station. Formerly, owing to the large number of vacancies in the Force and the consequent incessant demands from the Police Station for more men, it had been found impossible to do more than teach recruits their drill before they were passed out from Head Quarters. The course usually extended for a couple of months, very often less. From June 1st, however, a different standard was laid down and the systematic teaching of all recruits for a period of six months was begun. The school is divided into six classes, so arranged that the recruits enlisted in each month study for one month in each class, completing the 1st book Marathi and their training with the termination of the 6th class. During the last three months of the course, *i.e.*, from the time the recruit reaches the 4th class, he also undergoes a course of law and departmental instructions. Sub-Inspector Adilshah was in charge of the school and is assisted by five selected Constables deputed from the Force who work under him on special duty as class masters. From the start considerable progress was achieved and the school was well under way when the influenza epidemic overtook Bombay in October and heavy casualties were experienced in the Force. The situation became so serious that the only course was to draft into the regular Force every recruit who had received a modicum of training. This was done and the school for the time being was practically non-existent. Recruiting suffered also as a result of the epidemic and the year came to a close before the school could again be put in proper working order.

A fresh start has however been made and I have every hope that the men trained in 1919 will be immeasurably superior to the recruits who have heretofore been sent to the Force. It is impossible of course in six months to give a man an extensive education in language and law. All that is aimed at is to give him a grounding in both subjects that will stand him in good stead and, what is far more important, enable him when he has left the school to pursue his studies in his leisure hours and thus provide him, if he has the energy and the ability, with the chance of earning promotion through special merit. This has been a long felt need, for Police Station Officers have little time to devote to the training of their men and the men themselves cannot study if they have not mastered the elements of the subjects. Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the Training School was the keen attention paid by the recruits themselves to their studies. There were of course exceptions, but improvements are continually being made in the system of training and the strictest discipline is now insisted upon. A lazy recruit is quickly discharged if he will not work and absence from school is regarded as a similar offence to absence from parade.

The staff have worked excellently under the supervision of the Superintendent, Head Quarter Division. The effect of their work will not be felt fully for some years in a Force where some 2,000 men are still illiterate, but their work will finally pave the way for a scheme I have under contemplation by which examinations will be held for promotions to all posts above a certain rank.

Mr. Sharp has shown a keen personal interest in inaugurating this important scheme and the success with which the venture has started is in no small measure due to his constant care and attention.

Casualties.

31. The following are the details of the casualties for the year 1918 :—

Resignations	113
Discharged	30
Dismissals	17
Deaths	69
Retirement on pension or gratuity	45
Desertion	1
	275

There was again a drop in the number of resignations.

The number of deaths rose from 49 to 69. The influenza epidemic was largely responsible for this heavy death-rate.

Of the 69 deaths, 2 were due to plague.

The problem of recruitment, which appeared to be less acute towards the end of 1917, resumed serious proportions in the latter part of the year under report owing to a variety of causes. The outbreak of influenza and cholera in a virulent form had a very depressing effect on recruitment, but it was mainly the rapid rise in the price of food stuffs subsequent to the signing of the Armistice that made the situation bad. The rates of pay and the temporary war allowance granted in 1917 were not sufficiently tempting to attract recruits. To meet the situation, Government were pleased to sanction a revised war allowance with effect from the 1st December 1918 (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 1953 of 11th March 1919). This, coupled with the demobilization of the Indian Army, has made the outlook much more hopeful. We are still, however, compelled to accept recruits who are not either physically or educationally up to the standard that should reasonably be expected to serve the needs of a progressive city like Bombay. The real solution of this problem lies in the improvement of pay proper, with the resultant increase in leave allowances and pension. This would be effected by the conversion of the whole or the greater portion of the revised war allowance into pay proper. To this end a scheme has already been submitted and is under the consideration of Government.

Recruitment for the European Force was practically at a stand-still throughout the year. In order to tide over the difficulty the Adjutant General placed

at my disposal the services of 15 Non-Commissioned Officers who were Base returned men not considered physically fit for active service. This proved to be of considerable assistance, but as the personnel of this small cadre was constantly changing, the expedient was not wholly satisfactory. It is to be hoped that with the cessation of hostilities and early demobilisation we shall once again be able to recruit our European cadre to its full strength. It will perhaps bring out the difficulties with which we have had to contend when I state that on the 31st December, excluding the Base returned men whose services had been temporarily lent by the Army Department, there were 27 vacancies in our small European cadre.

Police Boys' Brigade.

The Police Boys' Brigade which was established in 1916 continued to do useful work. During the year 1918 the services of six of these boys were requisitioned by the War Purposes Board and the Director of Industries, and were much appreciated. There were 5 resignations and at the close of the year the Brigade consisted of 21 boys. It has afforded a much needed relief to the Head Quarters Unarmed Police Force by providing several orderlies for day duty at the Head Police Office.

Health.

32. The number of admissions into the Northcote Police Hospital during 1918 was 5,260 as compared with 3,642 in 1917 and 4,118 in 1916. Of the number of Police admitted, 13 were suffering from tuberculosis. The daily average on the sick list was as follows :—

	1917.	1918.
Indian Constabulary	58·60	71·23
European Police	1·24	0·15

The sudden and abnormal rise in the daily average number on the sick list in the case of Indian constabulary is mainly attributed to the prevalence of the Influenza Epidemic in the city in September and October last. Nearly 600 policemen, representing 20 per cent. of the actual strength, were attacked by the disease, while 11 cases, representing 2 per cent. of those attacked or 4 per cent. of the actual strength, proved fatal.

Inspection of Arms and Accoutrements.

33. Arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in proper order.

Musketry practice was held during the year, the Military authorities having kindly placed their rifle range at Colaba at the disposal of the Armed Police for the purpose.

The European Police and the Indian Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors went through their annual revolver practice and the results indicate a marked improvement over the previous years' scoring. This I attribute to the fact that a large number of officers received systematic and regular training in revolver shooting at the Head Quarters Safety Range.

The Revolver Challenge Cup has once again been won by Inspector R. B. Smith.

Street Accidents.

34. During the year under report 79 persons were killed and 1,904 were injured by accidents, as compared with 73 killed and 1,845 injured in the preceding year.

The following are the details :—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	15	303
By motor cars	39	546
By hack victorias	7	481
By other public conveyances ..	12	210
By private conveyances (other than motor cars)	6	364
	79	1,904

There has been a slight increase in the number of persons killed and injured by accidents during the year. The bulk of the increase falls under the heading "Tram cars" and this is due to the increased mileage covered during the year. There is a welcome decline in the number of persons injured by motor cars, but the number of persons killed has risen from 31 to 39. The majority of these fatal accidents were due to the lack of traffic sense on the part of the pedestrian.

Steps are being taken specially to train for traffic duty certain selected Indian constables and signs are not wanting that some of the Indian constabulary are developing a sense of intelligence in the performance of this most important duty. The recently sanctioned traffic allowance of Rs. 2 per head should go far to make traffic duty more popular and serve as an incentive to those who have been specially selected for that duty.

The faultless regulation of traffic, however, will still leave untouched the problem of rash and negligent driving which is, in my opinion, a serious menace, particularly where motor traffic after dark is concerned. Few licensed drivers who have had no experience of driving in Western countries have any respect for the courtesies of the road, and nothing but a series of prosecutions will bring them to their bearings. Unfortunately the work of the Stipendiary Magistrates is so heavy that it is not unusual for the prosecution of an offending chauffeur to be delayed for a month or more; in these circumstances it is not surprising that the general public are slow to interest themselves in such prosecutions and to volunteer to give evidence. In Calcutta the difficulty has been met by the appointment of a number of special constables and by the constitution of a special Bench of Honorary Magistrates who deal expeditiously and summarily with such cases. I am now in communication with the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, in regard to this matter and I intend to address Government should I find that it would be practicable to introduce some such system into Bombay City.

Conveyances.

35. During the year 1918 the numbers of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows:—

Public vehicles			11,841
Private vehicles			5,527
Motors	Private	2,879	3,138
	Plying for hire	259	

The public conveyances comprised 2,217 victorias, 44 riding hackeries, 9,528 labour carts, 49 hand carts and 3 single bullock carts.

Motor vehicles decreased by 968.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 4,971 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Public Land Conveyance Act, VI of 1863, while 10,043 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 4,169 drivers were warned and 21 licenses were cancelled.

The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of Mr. Sharp rejected 471 horses and 3 victorias as unfit for further use.

There has been of late a heavy increase in the cost of horses and victorias and at the same time an unprecedented demand for conveyances arising out of the large floating population of Bombay. The victoria driver has reaped a rich harvest and complaints against him on the score of indifference and insolence have been incessant. The evil should right itself when normal conditions return and when taxi-cabs are once more able to ply freely for hire and compete seriously with the licensed victoria.

Miscellaneous.

36. (*a*) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office under the supervision of Sergeant Sheppard maintained its efficiency. It issued 925 Notices and 67 Supplements consisting of 12,667 paragraphs, besides a large number of habitual offenders' lists and departmental orders.

(*b*) The Bombay City Mounted Police Co-operative Credit Society during the year under report has made a clear profit of Rs. 725 which, added to the balance credit of Rs. 323 brought forward from the previous year, makes a sum of

Rs. 1,048 which was distributed to the share-holders and reserve fund. Mr. Down, Commandant of the Mounted Police, is generally responsible for the excellent results that have been achieved; while the duties and functions of Honorary Secretary and Auditors have been performed in their leisure hours by Messrs. Girdhar Rao, Joshi and Shambhuram, clerks of this office.

(*c*) A novel feature of the year was the establishment of a "Shop" at the Head Police Office at which such articles of wearing apparel as Dhoties, Sarees and certain grades of cloth were sold at cost price to the members of the Force on Sundays. The experiment was instituted because the men found it increasingly difficult to clothe themselves and their families in the open market where prices ruled high and cash payment was demanded. The arrangement was highly appreciated by the men as they were able to obtain a variety of good materials at much cheaper rates than those prevailing in the market, and they could buy on credit, the amount due being recovered monthly from their pay. The experiment was attended with great success and the sales amounted to no less than Rs. 25,000 during the period from April to December.

(*d*) The bust of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O., C. S. I., late Commissioner of Police, erected at the Head Police Office from subscriptions by officers and men of the City Police Force, was unveiled by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, on the 22nd August 1918.

(*e*) Owing to the shortage of silver in the early part of the year, there was a heavy run on the Currency Office in the middle of April. Rupees were called in from all over the country to meet the demand. Treasure escort duty, which falls on the Armed Police, was accordingly very heavy. Police arrangements had also to be made at the Currency Office, and the Accountant General was good enough to acknowledge the assistance rendered to his Department by the armed and divisional Police.

(*f*) A heavy burden of work was thrown upon the Police by the Military and Naval Processions of the 31st August 1918 and 27th November 1918 and also by the Armistice Celebrations.

The Chairman of the Armistice Celebration Committee in a letter to the Commissioner of Police wrote in the following terms:—

> "On behalf of the Armistice Celebration Committee, I desire to convey to you and to the officers and men, both European and Indian, of the Bombay City and Dock Police Force, our sincere thanks and appreciation for the untiring and willing work of the Force, during the Armistice Celebrations.
>
> The last strenuous years have been a period of incessant work for you and for the Force under your command, and when the strain is over and the citizens rejoice, we fully realise that your labours are increased and play for us spells increased work for you."

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon were also good enough to send a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Police Widows' Pension Fund in appreciation of the work of the Police during the Armistice Celebrations.

Mention must also be made of the work of the Police on the 11th December 1918 in connection with the Public Meeting at the Town Hall on the question of voting a public Memorial to His Excellency Lord Willingdon. The meeting was made the occasion for a bitter display of political rancour and feeling between the "requisitionists" and "anti-requisitionists" ran so high that the Police had a trying and anxious day in maintaining order. It was found necessary at about midday to clear the Elphinstone Gardens by a baton charge and at various periods throughout the day to clear that portion of Elphinstone Circle which faces the Town Hall. Finally the Police were called in, when the proceedings of the Public Meeting had terminated, to clear the Town Hall where there was considerable disorder. A large force of Police was on duty in connection with this meeting from dawn till nightfall.

I need only refer in the briefest detail to the food riots which took place in Bombay in the early part of the year, since a special report has already been submitted to Government in this connection.

For a month or more there had been grumbling and discontent amongst the working classes at the exorbitant prices being asked by shop-keepers for food and commodities of all kinds. This discontent culminated at midday on the 24th of January in a few sporadic cases of looting. The trouble broke out again on a wider scale on the night of the 24th idem, and bands of Railway workshop employees and mill-hands commenced serious attacks on grain shops, cloth shops and wood depôts, destroying the effects and account books of Marwaris. The situation was soon well in hand and there was no serious recrudescence of the trouble, but for three days there was considerable anxiety lest there should be widespread disorder in the city, and Mr. Vincent considered it advisable to call upon the Military for assistance, which was promptly afforded. At a rough computation, some 115 shops were looted, involving a loss of stolen and damaged property estimated at Rs. 75,000.

There was an extraordinary scare in the centre of the city, which had been unaffected by the disturbances, on the evening of the 27th idem. Reports of wholesale looting spread like wild-fire and shops throughout the Bhuleshwar, Sheikh Memon Street, Bhendy Bazaar, Sandhurst Road and Madanpura areas closed with great rapidity. Calls for Police assistance were received at every station and the reserves who had been standing to all day were at once sent out on patrol duty. There were one or two stampedes, but not a single case of looting, and the panic subsided almost as quickly as it had arisen. All was normal next morning.

In all 369 rioters were arrested, 76 of whom were discharged during the preliminary enquiry or released by the Magistrate at the request of the Police. Two hundred and fifty-six were eventually convicted, 37 being discharged for want of evidence. Thus 88 per cent. of the rioters placed on trial were convicted and the trials were completed in a little over a month. Government were pleased to acknowledge the services of Police in generous terms in their Resolution No. 1411, dated 28th February 1918.

37. Harmony prevailed as usual between the Magistracy and the Police.

38. The orders of Government that details concerning the cost of the Force are to be furnished upto the end of the financial year, the preparation of statistics, and, finally, heavy pressure of work arising out of recent events in India, have delayed the submission of this Annual Report, which therefore issues over my signature, although the administration of the Force throughout the period covered by the report was in the hands of Mr. Vincent. Many of the general remarks in the body of the report are therefore based on notes and office instructions which Mr. Vincent left on record. His commendation of the services of individual officers is perhaps best left in his own words.

He writes :—" I have pleasure in once more placing on record my indebtedness to the City Police of all ranks. The War continued to throw extra work on all Departments and the strain on the Armed Police by reason of the constant call for treasure escorts and prisoner escorts was greater even than in previous years. At times it was impossible to relieve guards, others on return from escort duty after several days in the train went straight on guard duty, but all ranks bore this cheerfully and the Armed Police is therefore entitled to special mention.

Considerable progress has been made in the mental training of recruits ; steps are being taken to systematise this as we expect an influx of recruits whose proper training is bound to have a good effect on the general efficiency of the Force. We are hampered by lack of accommodation, but I have in view a scheme for the erection of a large hall with two upper storeys fitted up as barracks for the accommodation of recruits. In the past the recruit in the City Police has not been looked after sufficiently,—he is left to the drill master or to himself, hence the frequent resignations and desertions which naturally react on those who stay behind. The system is gradually being altered and we hope shortly to run our Head Quarters on the lines of District Head Quarters. One can see the advantage of such a system in the manner in which the Mounted Police is run. This compact body, supervised by the Commandant, lives in Lines at Byculla under strict discipline, hence it is the most efficient unit of the Force, Credit is undoubtedly due to Mr. Down, the Commandant, but his task is made easier by the conditions under which this unit lives and works.

The work of the Sub-Inspectors has been uniformly satisfactory; they are an important and integral link in the administration, perhaps not yet sufficiently recognized by the grades above and even below them; time and the personal equation will largely remedy this and a number of them have already established themselves in the eyes of the public, and what is equally important, in the eyes of the Magistracy. Two of them have been selected and put in charge of Police Stations, Inspector Khan Saheb Mir Ahmed Ali and Acting Inspector Chimanlal L. Dave. Both have done credit to their selection,—the former has a good grasp of the mill-hand problem, the latter at Princess Street Police Station copes with one of the most criminal section of the city.

Inspectors Bishop-Smith, Spiers, O'Brien, Home, Sykes, Copping, and Newby and Deputy Inspector Hurst are deserving of mention, either by reason of the heavy charges they hold or because of the efficient manner in which they work their Stations. Inspector Finan held charge of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard throughout the year, his work proving itself consistently satisfactory.

It is difficult to select names out of that small but specialized cadre, the Criminal Investigation Department. Superintendent Mr. Sullivan was obliged to take furlough on medical grounds and Khan Bahadur Kavasji J. Petigara, who is now in charge of this important appointment, has already obtained a good grasp of the work and is establishing a reputation for tact and efficiency which must react on the whole Department. Inspectors Jeffereis, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussein, S. R. Patwardhan and Schiff have all done excellent work in their various spheres.

By the death, in April 1918, of Superintendent Mr. Morris the Force lost one of its most experienced officers.

To my Divisional Superintendents my thanks are due for the capable manner in which they carried on the administration of the different Divisions and dealt with the various phases of Police work based on the general policy of the Head Office. The Dock and Harbour Police is still expanding, but the officers in charge have done their best with the limited numbers at their disposal adequately to deal with Watch and Ward and Law and Order in the Docks. This Division shares the general increase in cognizable crime and all my executive officers are now alive to the necessity of a sustained campaign in which preventive action plays a large part, but I anticipate that it will be many years yet before we get level with the activities of the criminal population of Bombay who fortunately are largely made up of petty criminals.

My Deputy Commissioners Messrs. Griffith, Harker and Sharp are each deserving of mention. The war work of the Criminal Investigation Department alone has been very heavy, most of it is disposed of direct by Mr. Griffith; the administration of the Force is in Mr. Harker's hands; Mr. Sharp as Deputy for the Port and Pilgrims and in general charge of the Head Quarters and the training of recruits has had a busy year. Work has increased to such an extent that its decentralization, on lines started by my predecessor in 1910, has been continued; this throws added responsibilities on my Deputies and to a lesser extent on my Superintendents, hence I have referred at some length to the work of so many individual officers.

The clerical staff of the Head Police Office has done uniformly good work. I can speak in terms of unstinted praise of the work of the Head Clerk Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwala: the volume of correspondence is so enormous, its nature such that it requires nearly always immediate disposal, that the hours of the office are invariably long, the Head Clerk is the first to come and the last to go."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. C. GRIFFITH,

Acting Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	..	...	...
	120B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ...	...	11	...	11	...	1
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps .	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	11	...	11	...	1
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice.	...	31	...	31	...	1
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	1	32	...	33	...	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	2	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	1	87	...	88	...	3
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	3	27	...	30	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	2	7	...	9	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	9	...	9	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	...	14	...	14	2	3
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	13	...	13	1	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	13	...	13	1	1
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	39	...	40	...	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 335.	Grievous hurt	12	163	...	175	2	2
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	5	...	5	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	7	206	1	212	3	4
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	4	82	...	86	...	2
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	2	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	59	...	60	...	7
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	26	...	26	...	2
		Total ...	30	665	1	694	9	22
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 .	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 .	Robbery	2	78	...	80	6	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1	8	...	9	...	2
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	1	...	...

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918.

of Cases.

Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	REMARKS.
	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	9	...	1	10	...	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	8	...	2	10	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	20	2	8	30	...	...	30	
...	28	4	1	33	...	...	33	
...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	
...	66	6	13	85	2	...	87	
12	10	...	8	18	...	...	18	
3	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	1 lunatic.
...	7	2	...	9	...	...	9	
2	5	1	1	7	...	...	7	
3	4	2	2	8	...	...	8	
1	2	...	8	10	...	...	10	
...	35	4	...	39	...	...	39	1 died.
7	83	62	18	163	8	2	171	1 transferred; 27 compounded.
1	2	1	1	4	...	...	4	
6	113	63	22	199	32	7	231	1 transferred; 27 compounded.
10	35	6	33	74	9	...	83	1 withdrawn.
...	2	...	...	2	1	...	3	
2	31	10	10	51	7	...	58	
3	9	11	1	21	...	...	21	4 compounded.
50	343	162	104	610	57	9	667	2 transferred; 1 lunatic; 1 died; 1 withdrawn; 58 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	24	10	33	67	...	...	67	1 transferred.
5	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	75	1,277	72	1,280	5	8
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	78	1,364	72	1,370	11	11
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	..	91	...	91	...	6
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	21	...	22	...	1
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	..	...	...	...	..
		Total ..	1	112	...	113	...	7
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... / ordinary ...	... 159	... 6,188	... 164	... 6,183	... 49	... 153
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	29	637	5	661	8	32
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	2	409	...	411	...	5
37	419, 420	Cheating	24	301	1	324	2	11
38	447, 448, 453 & 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	12	1	11	...	...
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	214	7,548	171	7,591	59	201
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	7	178	...	185	...	6
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	114	54,249	...	54,363	...	135
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	121	54,428	...	54,549	...	141
		GRAND TOTAL ...	445	64,204	244	64,405	79	385

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) *Column 8*—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
(4) Cases entered against serial No. 43 are not all cognizable under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part I, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 13th August 1919.

PART I—*continued.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
114	281	36	836	1,225	2	1	1,227	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
124	307	46	870	1,295	2	1	1,297	1 transferred.
3	37	37	8	82	33	4	115	17 compounded.
...	13	8	...	21	...	...	21	2 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	50	45	8	103	33	4	136	19 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
307	3,290	232	2,138	5,830	31	7	5,861	1 lunatic; 1 escaped; 6 transferred; 35 withdrawn.
31	337	53	199	594	119	23	713	1 died; 1 withdrawn.
3	320	77	6	403	6	3	409	30 withdrawn.
14	185	41	70	297	38	5	335	1 died.
4	2	2	3	8	52	4	60	1 compounded.
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
359	4,141	405	2,416	7,133	246	42	7,379	1 lunatic; 6 transferred; 2 died; 66 withdrawn; 1 escaped; 1 compounded.
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
5	149	21	4	174	5	2	179	
261	53,026	906	...	53,932	6,300	6,115	60,232	33 transferred; 2 died; 94 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
266	53,176	927	4	54,107	6,305	6,117	60,412	33 transferred; 2 died; 94 withdrawn.
802	58,083	1,591	3,415	63,333	6,645	6,178	69,978	42 transferred; 2 lunatics; 5 died; 1 escaped; 78 compounded; 161 withdrawn.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART II.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918.

Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.			Remarks.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119. 120B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence ... ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	12	...	...	12	9	3	...	...	...	...	..	
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	17	...	...	17	16	1	...	...	1	..	1	
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
7	212 to 216, 216A...	Harbouring an offender	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
8	224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	26	...	...	26	18	8	7	...	...	...	...	
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	5	328	3	...	330	248	82	...	...	..	...	...	
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	5	384	3	...	386	292	94	7	...	2	...	2	
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	2	16	...	...	14	14	...	1	4	...	...	.	
12	307	Attempts at murder	3	6	...	...	6	6	...	1	2	...	...	..	1 lunatic.
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	18	...	3	15	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	10	3	...	6	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	11	1	...	6	4	2	...	4	...	...	...	
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth..	1	4	1	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide... ...	1	39	...	...	59	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	19	201	4	...	210	104	106	4	4	16	5	11	1 died. 25 compounded, 1 transferred; 1 d d.
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	3	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	7	251	5	...	251	151	100	10	1	74	9	65	1 transferred; 36 compounded.
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	58	2	...	55	44	11	9	1	14	...	14	2 withdrawn.
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	4	...	4	
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	55	3	...	52	34	18	5	1	7	...	7	
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	24	1	...	21	9	12	...	2	...	...	...	3 compounded.
		Total ...	34	701	20	3	687	427	260	31	20	115	14	101	1 lunatic; 2 died; 2 transferred; 3 withdrawn 94 compounded.
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	...	68	4	...	59	33	26	1	2	...	...	...	3 transferred.
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	10	453	8	...	448	376	72	15	7	4	3	1	
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	10	524	12	...	509	411	98	16	10	4	3	1	3 transferred.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	131	5	...	121	58	63	...	5	50	4	46	27 compounded.
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	26	1	...	26	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	2 compounded.
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	157	6	...	147	74	73	...	5	50	4	46	29 compounded.

STATEMENT A—PART II—*continued.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle / ordinary	...	35	4,075	92	2	3,961	3,597	364	188	46	47	13	34	6 transferred; 1 lunatic; 2 escaped; 34 withdrawn.
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	6	446	16	3	427	354	73	95	5	140	24	116	1 died; 1 withdrawn.
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	1	469	1	5	432	362	100	...	2	6	3	3	30 withdrawn.
37	419, 420	Cheating	32	283	6	...	292	219	73	8	6	42	5	37	11 died.
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	5	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	* 119	10	109	1 compounded.
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	74	5,280	115	10	5,149	4,536	613	291	59	354	55	299	6 transferred; 12 died; 1 lunatic; 2 escaped; 65 withdrawn; 1 compounded.
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283-285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1901, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	6	175	3	...	173	151	22	1	5	5	2	3	
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	131	58,651	...	...	58,436	57,064	1,372	...	305	6,324	6,132	192	39 transferred; 2 died; 98 withdrawn.
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	137	58,827	3	...	58,610	57,216	1,394	1	310	6,329	6,134	195	Do. do.
		GRAND TOTAL	261	65,873	159	13	65,488	62,956	2,532	346	404	6,854	6,210	644	2 lunatics; 16 died; 50 transferred; 2 escaped; 165 withdrawn; 94 compounded.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 13th August 1919.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918.

Return of Cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sections of I. P. Code.												
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	...	6	6	1	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	28	23	...	.....	8	14	1	...	...	...
7	465 to 477 .	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	1	7	8	...	.....	3	1	4	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 .	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 .	Making or using false trade marks.	...	3	3	...	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	40	41	1	.....	15	21	5	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316 .	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*												
13	384 to 389 .	Extortion	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	12	2,574	2,586	44	.....	2,332	198	12	...	...	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	3	988	991	6	.....	851	116	18	...	...	...
		Total ...	15	3,562	3,577	50	.....	3,183	314	30	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART I—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	...	15	15	1	.....	10	1	3	...	...	...
19	403 to 405...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	19	19	...	.....	11	6	2	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434.	Mischief (simple) ...	...	24	24	1	.....	20	3	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	58	58	2	.....	41	10	5	...	...	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
21	298 ...	Offences against religion...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 .	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage.	4	78	82	7	.....	73	2	...	...	...	...
24	500 to 502...	Defamation	1	70	71	1	.....	63	4	3	...	...	1
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	3	848	851	12	.....	778	52	9	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	1	1	...	.....	1	..	...	...	...	...
27	294A ...	Keeping a Lottery Office...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	1	121	122	...	.....	109	13	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	9	1,118	1,127	20	.....	1,024	71	12	...	...	1
		OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.											
32	Cases under Chapter XLII, Section 513 to 518, C.P.C.	Forfeiture of Bail Bonds .	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
33	Act XI of 1890.	Feeding charges ...	...	27	27	1	.....	16	10	...	...	...	...
34	Act XV of 1881, XI of 1891 and XII of 1911.	The Indian Factories Act.	...	4	4	...	.....	3	1	...	...	...	...
35	Act XV of 1882.	The Presidency Small Causes Court Act.	...	6	6	1	.....	5	...	...	...	...	...
36	Act IX of 1894.	The Prisons Act ...	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
37	Act XII of 1859.	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	7	7	...	.....	7	...	...	..	...	...
38	Act III of 1888.	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	...	10,447	10,447	...	814	4,090	5,543	...	...	...	...
39	Act IV of 1902.	The City of Bombay Police Act.	...	12	12	...	.....	1	11	...	...	...	...
40	Act III of 1909.	The Insolvency Act ...	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
41	Act I of 1917.	Registration Ordinance .	...	2	2	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...
42	.....	The Defence of India Act.	...	19	19	...	.....	4	15	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	10,527	10,527	2	814	4,129	5,582	..	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	25	15,306	15,331	75	814	8,392	5,998	52	...	...	1

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 30th April 1919.

A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
	Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Noncognizable Criminal conspiracy .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227, to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	...	7	...	...	7	1	...	6	85·71	...	...	...	...
5	161, to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	24	...	...	24	...	9	14	58·33	1	..	...	...
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	1	9	...	...	10	...	5	1	11·11	4	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	45	...	...	46	1	19	21	46·66	5	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12A	376	Rape by the husband...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100·	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100·	...	...	...	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	19	4,850	...	...	4,869	66	4,417	366	7·54	20	...	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	7	2,091	...	...	2,098	9	1,811	233	11·14	45	...	...	...
		Total ...	26	6,941	...	...	6,967	75	6,228	599	8·62	65	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	...	16	...	...	16	1	11	1	6·25	3	...	...	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	22	...	...	22	...	14	6	27·27	2	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	...	36	...	...	36	1	29	6	16·66	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	74	...	...	74	2	54	13	17·56	5	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
		Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.													
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	4	103	...	...	107	9	96	2	1·94	...	...	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	1	89	...	...	90	1	82	4	4·49	3	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance .	5	1,443	...	...	1,453	12	1,336	92	5·94	13	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A	Keeping a Lottery Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children...	1	121	...	...	122	...	109	13	10·74	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	11	1,764	...	...	1,775	22	1,626	111	6·29	16	...	...	...
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.													
32	Cases under Chapter XLII, Section 513 to 518, C. P. C.	Forfeiture of Bail Bonds	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Act XI of 1890 ...	Feeding charges	...	27	...	...	27	1	16	10	37·03	...	...	...	...
34	Act XV of 1881, Act XI of 1891 and XII of 1911.	The Indian Factories Act	...	5	...	..	5	...	4	1	22·	...	...	...	...
35	Act XV of 1882 ...	The Presidency Small Causes Court Act.	...	9	...	...	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Act IX of 1894 ...	The Prisons Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...
37	Act XII of 1859 ...	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Act III of 1888 ...	The City of Bombay Municipal Act .	...	10,447	...	...	10,447	...	4,090	5,543	53·05	...	814	...	...
39	Act IV of 1902 ...	The City of Bombay Police Act ...	...	12	...	...	12	...	1	11	91·66	...	...	...	...
40	Act III of 1909...	The Insolvency Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Act I of 1917 ...	Registration Ordinance	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50·	...	...	...	...
42	.....	The defence of India Act	...	21	...	...	21	...	4	17	80·95	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	10,533	...	...	10,533	2	4,133	5,584	53·01	...	814	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ..	88	19,359	...	...	19,397	102	12,060	6,830	32·68	91	814	...	...

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 30th April 1919.

A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1918.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.		
(A).—Cognizable.							
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	965	223	23·10	3,20,589	80,680	25·16	
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	*369	...	...	75,240	...	
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts.	5,634	3,088	54·81	4,83,912	1,37,545	28·42	
2. Robbery ... *a.* Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Robbery ... *b.* Other robbery.	63	25	39·68	41,231	1,686	4·08	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	547	247	45·15	3,19,233	65,389	20·48	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	2	...	...	34,234	...	...	
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	61	...	...	2,108	...	
Total ...	7,211	3,676	50·97	11,99,199	3,62,648	30·24	
(B).—Non-cognizable.							
6. Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	2	1	50·00	1,965	273	13·89	
Total ...	2	1	50·00	1,965	273	13·89	

* Of these, 337 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (*a*) or (*c*) in column 3. This number is therefore, excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases:—

Column 2	...	26 cases.
Column 3	...	6 cases.
Column 5	...	Rs. 24,409.
Column 6	...	Rs. 2,624.

(2) Rs. 14,351 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 5,273 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the city of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 13th August 1919.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police during the year 1918.

District.	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay ...	4	9	...	33	19	*73	46	260	8	18	2,609	99	79	3,257
Temporary Sanitary Police.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	10
Temporary staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Temporary C. I. D. War Branch.	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Temporary staff for His Majesty's Government Dockyard.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	8

District.	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.	Remarks.
									To area.	To population.			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
Bombay ...	15,64,649	1,52,224	17,16,873	22	979,445	...	18	...	·0067	300·72	63,829	19·59	
Temporary Sanitary Police.	9,925	...	9,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city.	4,371	...	4,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary C. I. D. War Branch.	11,480	...	11,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary staff for His Majesty's Government Dockyard.	1,525	...	1,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned Force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* Jamadars and other Native Officers of higher rank such as Subhedars and Risaldar are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the District do not exist in Bombay City.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of this statement are for the financial year ending 31st March 1919.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 13th August 1919.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1918.

Range.	District.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of swords.	Number of muskets.	Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Other Offences. Officers.	Other Offences. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Bombay ...	171	3,073	165	2,939	102	246	150	...	17	2	91	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	4

Range.	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By Promotion.	By Khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Men.	Number of Constables. Number enlisted during the year.	No. of Constables, 1st grade.	No. of Constables, 2nd grade.	No. of Constables, 3rd grade.	No. of Constables, 4th grade.	Number who have left the Force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.	Remarks.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	Bombay ...	5	1,927	165	1,054	413	283	482	730	1,171	45	113	17	30	1	69	169·45	2·29	2·22	140	

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 13th August 1919.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar Year 1918.

No.	Verdicts—Causes of Deaths.	Number of Inquests during 1918.	Number of Inquests during 1917.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.
	Offences.				
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offender committed suicide)	...	...	...	...
2	Justifiable homicide	...	1	...	1
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (Acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code)	33	32	1	...
4	Rash and negligent acts	17	9	8	...
	Suicidal Cases.				
1	By cutting throat	4	9	...	5
2	„ Drowning	18	12	6	...
3	„ Hanging	6	10	...	4
4	„ Stabbing	...	2	...	2
5	„ Jumping out of a window, terrace, building, &c. ...	13	9	4	...
6	„ Lying on railway line in front of a train in motion...	2	6	...	4
7	„ Opium, arsenic and other poisons	21	30	...	9
8	„ Shooting	1	2	...	1
9	„ Burning	9	2	7	...
10	„ Knocking head against a wall	...	1	...	1
	Accidental Deaths.				
1	Accidents on board the ships	5	9	...	4
2	„ by mill machinery	3	3	...	...
3	„ by railway trains	52	52	...	...
4	„ by tram cars	9	7	2	...
5	„ by motor cars, taxi-cabs, trolleys, &c. ...	34	31	3	...
6	„ by being knocked down by a runaway horse.	...	4	...	4
7	„ by blasting operations	1	...	1	...
8	„ by drowning	17	19	...	2
9	„ by poisoning	14	9	5	...
10	„ by suffocation	7	2	5	...
11	„ by burns	5	8	...	3
12	„ by fall from houses, buildings, &c. ...	11	16	...	5
13	„ by falling from scaffolding, ladder, &c. ...	...	3	...	3
14	„ by injuries by carts, carriages, &c. ...	25	19	6	...
15	„ by fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, &c., on them	1	14	...	13
16	„ by fall of rocks, earth, stones, hills, &c., on them	4	2	2	...
17	„ by fall of metal plates, iron girders, &c., on them	1	1	...	...
18	„ by fall of houses, buildings, &c. on them ...	2	6	...	4
19	„ by scalds	...	1	...	1
20	Accidentally electrocuted	3	...	3	...
21	Hydrophobia, snake-bites, &c....	...	...	...	...
22	Accidental fall on road, pavements, &c. (while walking)	2	7	...	5
23	Miscellaneous	18	14	4	...
	Deaths otherwise caused.				
1	Still-born	...	...	...	...
2	Natural causes	35	28	7	...
3	Judicial strangulation	7	5	2	...
4	Found dead	57	38	19	...
5	„ drowned	10	23	...	13
	Total ...	447	446	85	84

Coroner's Court, J. J. Hospital :
Bombay, 13th January 1919.

W. NUNAN,
Acting Coroner of Bombay.

Statement showing the Offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1918.

Serial No.	Offence.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Result of persons convicted.						
					Sent to David Sassoon Reformatory.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.	Sent to Salvation Army.
1	Theft	258	235	23	49	40	110	5	17	10	4
2	House-breaking and Theft .	23	21	2	3	1	10	3	4	...	...
3	Criminal Breach of Trust ...	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
4	Robbery	4	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
5	Kidnapping	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
6	Receiving Stolen Property...	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
7	Cheating	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
8	Hurt	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9	Criminal Trespass ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10	Public Land Conveyance Act	105	105	...	...	...	7	95	...	2	1
11	Begging for alms ...	98	97	1	1	18	10	8	...	60	...
12	Possession of Stolen Property	10	9	1	2	3	2	...	...	2	...
13	Obstruction by Squatters ...	137	133	4	...	...	...	97	...	36	...
14	Gambling	13	13	...	...	...	5	5	...	3	...
15	Cruelty to Animals ...	19	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
16	Municipal Act	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
17	Abkari Act	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
18	Offences under the City Police Act	39	38	1	...	...	2	20	...	16	...
	Total ...	721	688	33	55	64	157	254	22	131	5

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 13th August 1919.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Statement of Inquests held on the Corpses of Parsees during the year 1918.

Serial No.	Name of Deceased.	Hour and day of death.	Hour and day of report of death to Police.	Hour and day of report to Coroner.	Hour and day of commencement of Inquest.	Hour and day of orders for disposal of body.
1	Framroz Ardeshir ...	12-45 P. M., 20th January 1918.	12-45 P. M., 20th January 1918.	3-0 P. M., 20th January 1918.	5-0 P. M., 20th January 1918.	6-45 P. M., 20th January 1918.
2	Fardoonji Dadabhoy Javeri...	Time not known, 31st March 1918.	2-45 P. M., 31st March 1918.	4-0 P. M., 31st March 1918.	11-30 A. M., 1st April 1918.	11-30 A. M., 1st April 1918.
3	Jerbai, daughter of Jehangir Shroff.	4-0 A. M., 8th April 1918.	7-0 A. M., 8th April 1918.	10-0 A. M., 8th April 1918.	10-30 A. M., 8th April 1918.	10-30 A. M., 8th April 1918
4	Bhikaji Hirjibhoy Bhagwagar.	Probably 28th April 1918.	4-0 P. M., 29th April 1918.	10-15 P. M., 29th April 1918.	11-10 A. M., 30th April 1918.	11-15 A. M., 30th April 1918.
5	Kaikhasru Bejanji Master ...	6-45 A. M., 3rd May 1918.	7-0 A. M., 3rd May 1918.	10-45 A. M., 3rd May 1918.	10-45 A. M., 3rd May 1918.	11-0 A. M., 3rd May 1918.
6	Banoobai Dosabhai Katrak ...	11-0 A. M., 25th June 1918.	11-30 A. M., 25th June 1918.	1-0 P. M., 25th June 1918.	3-45 P. M., 25th June 1918.	4-0 P. M., 25th June 1918.
7	Shirinbai Kaikhasroo Irani ...	4-45 P. M., 1st July 1918.	5-0 P. M., 1st July 1918.	11-45 P. M., 1st July 1918.	10-25 A. M., 2nd July 1918.	10-30 A. M., 2nd July 1918.
8	Dawalatbai, daughter of Mundigar Boman Irani.	7-30 P. M., 2nd October 1918.	8-30 P. M., 2nd October 1918.	11-0 P. M., 2nd October 1918.	11-45 A. M., 3rd October 1918.	12 noon, 3rd October 1918.
9	Darasha Manekji Mehta ...	7-50 A. M., 26th October 1918.	10-30 A. M., 26th October 1918.	11-10 A. M., 26th October 1918.	11-30 A. M., 26th October 1918.	11-45 A. M., 26th October 1918.
10	Sorabji Ratanji Hodiwalla ...	7-30 P. M., 20th November 1918.	8-30 P. M., 20th November 1918.	10-0 P. M., 20th November 1918.	10-20 A. M., 21st November 1918.	11-0 A. M., 21st November 1918.
11	Dinshaji Sorabji Kapadia ...	9-50 P. M., 24th November 1918.	10-30 P. M., 24th November 1918.	7-30 A. M., 25th November 1918.	10-30 A. M., 25th November 1918.	10-45 A. M., 25th November 1918.
12	Dinbai Bapuji Punegar ...	5-0 P. M., 29th December 1918.	4-0 A. M., 30th December 1918.	6-0 A. M., 30th December 1918.	11-45 A. M., 30th December 1918.	12 noon, 30th December 1918.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th August 1919.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 8218.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1919.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 8688/7, dated the 13th August 1919—Submitting the Annual Police Report for the city of Bombay for the year 1918.

RESOLUTION.—The accompanying table sets out the principal statistics of crime in the city for the last five years. The salient feature is the steady increase of cognisable crime during that period. Most important is the increase of crime under the Indian Penal Code. Figures of offences under Municipal and other regulations may be accounted for by the more stringent enforcement by the police of these regulations. Offences against the Indian Penal Code involve criminality in a more special sense, and the rise in the numbers of this class of offence by 14·8 per cent. in 5 years is a disquieting symptom which cannot be adequately accounted for either by the growth of population or by an increase in the proportion of crimes registered to those committed. The demoralisation due to the war, the influx of undesirable characters in the train of the expeditionary force and the distress caused by high prices have been contributing factors.

2. The percentages of convictions to arrests and to cases sent up for trial show that the city police have improved on their already high standard of care in the performance of their duties while the increased percentage of convictions secured to true cases reported indicates a gratifying advance in efficiency.

3. Mr. Griffith's remarks on the prevalence of infanticide point out a line of work which merits the attention of the women's Council of the Bombay Presidency. The Governor in Council agrees that the only hope for a diminution in this form of crime is to be found in the awakening of the public conscience.

4. The provision of quarters for the rank and file of the police is receiving the serious attention of Government and it is hoped that considerable progress will be made during the current year with the police building schemes.

5. The Governor in Council has noted with interest the progress of the City Police Co-operative Credit Society and also the success of the shop at the police headquarters. The extension of the Co-operative system among the police especially when the bulk of the constabulary have been collected in compact groups is a matter deserving consideration.

6. The progress of the headquarter training school will be watched with interest. It is of the utmost importance that constables should not be sent out into the streets till they have been thoroughly instructed in their lawful powers and duties and till they have had instilled into them a proper conception of the attitude of sympathy and consideration which they should adopt towards the public.

7. Mr. Vincent and the officers and men under him dealt successfully with the difficult problems of the year under report.

A. MONTGOMERIE,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Manager, Government Central Press (for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*),
The General Department,
The Government of India (by letter),
The Under Secretary of State for India (by letter).

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Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 8218, dated the 29th September 1919.

Year.	Total.	Cognisable.		Non-cognizable.	Total crime.		Percentage of true to reported (Police) cases.	Percentage of convictions to true cases (Police).		Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of convictions to trials under Penal Code.	Thefts.	House-breaking.	Robbery.
		Pol.	Mag.		Penal Code.	Other.		Penal Code.	Other.					
1914	61,271	41,109	7,419	12,743	11,999	49,272	99·21	49·05	97·88	95·73	83·29	4,925	1,158	41
1915	64,006	43,686	6,704	13,616	12,307	51,699	99·40	46·49	97·42	94·98	82·00	5,054	1,306	45
1916	72,535	50,783	7,211	14,541	12,646	59,889	98·09	48·92	97·97	94·87	80·07	5,214	1,178	42
1917	73,994	51,239	7,577	15,178	12,972	61,022	98·15	50·74	98·20	95·74	83·30	5,562	1,223	62
1918	86,155	64,204	6,645	15,306	13,777	72,378	97·96	53·18	98·27	95·19	83·45	5,861	1,227	67